

XVII. *On some new species of African diurnal Lepidoptera.*
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[Read August 6th, 1890.]

PLATES XVII. & XVIII.

Mylothris subfusa, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII., fig. 3).

♂. Fore wing nearest to *T. Bernice* of Hewitson, but differing in the extent of the black apical portion, which is much wider; there is no black spot at the end of the submedian nervure and the first medial nervule; the grey dusting at the base of the wing is much lighter and does not extend so far as in *T. Bernice*. Hind wing has the hind marginal border much broader and darker, there being three large distinct black spots, one on the second subcostal nervule, one on the first radial nervule, and the third on the third median nervule; there are three more spots on the hind margin, but they run together, making a complete black border towards the anal angle. Under side of fore wing is very similar to the upper surface, the black at the apex being very distinctly marked; there is only a slight indication of black along the costa; the base of fore wing is yellow. Under side of hind wing: the hind wing has a complete broad black border on the hind margin, commencing a little above the second subcostal nervule and extending below the submedian nervure. Nearly the whole of the basal area is suffused with yellow, and costa strongly marked with same. The ♂ of this species is closely allied to *T. Bernice*, but is distinguished by the breadth of the black hind margin. Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hab. Cameroons. In coll. Crowley.

♀. The female (Pl. XVIII., fig. 4) is similar to that of *T. Bernice*, but in the fore wing it differs in the larger extent of grey above the submedian nervure; the hind margin and apex are also much darker. Hind wing dusky brown, with the hind marginal border rather distinctly marked. Under side of fore wing is almost white, with the apex black, and four black spots, one at the end of each nervule from the second discoidal, or radial nervule to the first median nervule; they are all slightly tinted with yellow; base yellow. Under side of hind wing is paler than on the upper surface,

being dingy white, the greater part being tinged with yellow; the black border near the hind margin is very broad and strongly marked. Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hab. Cameroons. In coll. Crowley.

Hypolinnas limbata, sp. n. (Pl. XVII., fig. 2).

Fore wing nearest to *H. diffusa* of Butler. The black and white fringe on the hind margin is composed of white spots divided by the black nervules, these spots becoming smaller towards the apex; in the discoidal cell there is one large white spot elongated towards the base of the wing; the whole of the inner is black, and above the first median nervule is a large white spot with a slight streak of white below it. In the centre of the wing from the costa, slanting towards the hind margin, are three oblongate white spots in succession, and there is an additional row of four white spots varying in size near the apex; there are four small white spots near the hind margin, one between each nervule, beginning with the second discoidal or radial nervule, the fourth spot near the submedian nervule being much the largest. Hind wing has nearly the whole of the basal area and centre of the wing white, with a submarginal brown band; on this brown band are four white spots, commencing with the subcostal nervule, these spots decreasing in size towards the third median nervule; the hind margin is white, the nervules being distinctly marked in black; the whole of the hind margin is surrounded by a thin black line, fringed with white between the nervules. Under side is paler in colour than in *H. diffusa*, but all the white markings are quite distinct. The hind wing has only the four white spots marked as on the upper side, instead of a complete row, as in *H. diffusa*. Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hab. Madagascar. In coll. Crowley.

Cymothoe marginata, sp. n. (Pl. XVII., fig. 1).

♂. Nearly allied to *C. preusii* of Staudinger. Fore wing. The general colour much brighter, and the black on hind margin much deeper and of greater extent; the hind margin has a broad border of deep brown; at the apex the black extends for a short distance to the subcostal nervule; from the submedian nervule to the costal margin there is a row of hastate markings; at the base there is a patch of yellowish green, with three irregular narrow black lines, in the discoidal cell. Hind wing similar to fore wing, with the same broad border of deep brown and subapical row of black hastate markings. The base of the hind wing has the patch of

yellowish green colour larger, extending to the anal angle, but becoming browner towards the angle; the lines of black in the discoidal cell are present as in the fore wing. Under side of fore wing is much paler in colour, with a narrow transverse line of brown near the middle; the black markings near the base are plainly shown; near the hind margin there are three rows of hastate markings, the colour being greyish green; the first row has a small black spot between each nervure, and the third row is much broader and very distinct, commencing narrowly at the costa and becoming wider at the inner margin. Under side of hind wing is nearly similar to the fore wing, the narrow band of brown continuing to the submedian nervure, but the third row of hastate markings commencing broadly at the costa and terminating just above the second median nervule. Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hab. Sierra Leone. In coll. Crowley.

Charaxes Gabonica, sp. n. (Pl. XVII., fig. 3).

♂. This species resembles the Burmese *C. Nicholii* of H. G. Smith, Rhop. Exot., pt. ii., pl. ii., fig. 1 & 2, more nearly than any African species I have hitherto seen. The fore wing is rufous-black, with a very large basal area of chocolate; in the centre of the inner margin is a large patch of yellowish white, quadrate in form and extending to the first median nervule, margined by a line of bluish grey on each side; above this patch are five subovate spots of white, three of medium size, commencing with one at the end of the discoidal cell, succeeded by two larger spots between the second and third median nervules, and two much smaller between the fourth subcostal and the first discoidal or radial nervule; there is also a row of small white spots situated between the discoidal cell and hind margin; close to the hind margin, between the submedian and first median nervules, there is one white spot of moderate size. The hind wing is cream-colour, with the basal area chocolate, shading into grey; the hind margin is scalloped and has a thin line of black, with two small tails, one at the end of the third and the other at the end of the first median nervule; at the end of the costa near the hind margin there is a black spot with a small white centre, and there is also a submarginal border of small spots having cream-coloured centres encircled with a narrow black line, which is more pronounced near the hind margin; from the costa to the anal angle the colouring of the transverse band on the under side showing through forms a grey band. Head and upper part of thorax chocolate, the rest of thorax and base of abdomen black, the end of abdomen grey. Under side: fore wing

pearly white, the nervules brown, having the white spots on the upper side plainly marked; near the hind margin, between the first and submedian nervules, there is a large black spot. Hind wing nearly white, with a broad transverse band of chocolate, somewhat irregular in outline, from the costa to the anal angle bordered on its basal side with a faint bluish line, which is again bordered by a rather stronger black line. The whole of the head, abdomen, and thorax white. Exp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Hab. Gaboon. In coll. Crowley.

Philognoma violinitens, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII., fig. 1).

♂. Fore wing similar to *P. Decius*, Fabr., but differs in having the transverse band across the wings much broader; this pearly-white band is bordered on either side with a band of pale mauve of varying width, being much broader, with more of a blue tint on the basal side. Hind wing has the white band extended to a little below the first median nervure narrowing to a point; the blue and mauve edgings are much broader than in the fore wing; the orange patch is much less extended than in *P. Decius*. Exp. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hab. Accra. In coll. Crowley.

The female (Pl. XVIII., fig. 2) differs still more from *P. Decius*, the general colour being black rather than brown; the band of white which traverses both wings is much broader, with a slight indication of mauve edging near the base below the discoidal cell near the hind margin there is a hastate mark of pearly white, tinged with red between each nervule. The hind wing has the white transverse band narrowing towards the inner margin; there is an outline of mauve on the basal side; near the hind margin there are six ocelli increasing in size from the costa to the anal angle; these ocelli are chestnut-red, with white borders on the upper edge, each spot having a small black centre. Under side is much deeper in colour than in *P. Decius*, the base being deep rufous-brown, with vermiculations; all the markings are very similar to *P. Decius*; the white above the ocellus nearest the anal angle is surmounted by a black band. Exp. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Hab. Cameroons. In coll. Crowley.

I take this opportunity of illustrating the under-mentioned new species of African *Lycenide* in my collection, described by Miss E. M. Sharpe, in the

'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' Part 6,
No. 31, issued July, 1890 :—

Pseudaletis trifasciata, sp.n. (Pl. XVIII., fig. 8).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Zeritis leonina, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII., fig. 5).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Zeritis fallax, sp. n. (Pl. XVII., fig. 4).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Zeritis latifimbriata, sp. n. (Pl. XVII., fig. 5).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Aphnæus chalybeatus, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII., fig. 7).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Lycænesthes voltae, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII., fig. 6).

Hab. Volta River.

Epitola Crowleyi, sp. n. (♂, Pl. XVII., fig. 6; ♀, fig. 7).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES XVII. & XVIII.

PLATE XVII.

- Fig. 1. *Cymothoe marginata*.
2. *Hypolimnas limbata*.
3. *Charaxes gabonica*.
4. *Zeritis fallax*.
5. *Z. latifimbriata*.
6. *Epitola crowleyi*, ♂.
7. *E. crowleyi*, ♀.

PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 1. *Philognoma violinitens*, ♂.
2. *P. violinitens*, ♀.
3. *Mylothris subfusa*, ♂.
4. *M. subfusa*, ♀.
5. *Zeritis leonina*.
6. *Lycænesthes Voltaæ*.
7. *Aphnæus chalybeata*.
8. *Pseudaletis trifasciata*.